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Will Not Celebrate.

The Chinese and Japanese merchants of
this city have postponed their intended
celebration on the 29th of this month in-
definitely. It was the opinion of all con-
cerned that the celebration of such an
event as the burning of Chinatown was
hardly appropriate.

A NEW CODE
OF LAND LAWSHermann at Work
With Delegate
Wilcox.DOLE'S APPOINTEES
TO BE KEPT INBonding Privilege May be Ex-
tended to Hilo and
Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—
Commissioner of Public
Lands Binger Hermann,
one of the most careful
members of the administration, who
knows the land laws of Hawaii as well
as any official of the Government there,
will lay the ground plan for a new
system of land legislation for the Ter-
ritory. This will be done not as an act
of supererogation but with the intent
of aiding in reconstruction, at the ear-
nest request of Delegate Wilcox. That
there is no man in the United States
better qualified to act with the Hawai-
ians in the reconstruction of the land
system is acknowledged, for since his
incumbency of the land office there has
been the most complete satisfaction
with his decisions and of him the
President of the United States says:
"I can go to sleep without any care as
to how the land office is being con-
ducted, for I know Hermann is doing bet-
ter than I could myself."

The manner in which Hermann was
brought into the matter indicates the
character of the man. Among the many
plans for the Legislature during its
first session none have been so much
discussed among the Independents, ac-
cording to Wilcox, as new land legisla-
tion. This, however, is not in the pro-
vince of the Legislature entirely, for
while Congress re-enacted the laws of
the republic it is in the province of
that body alone to make new ones.
This will not be possible before the
next session and so the delegate has
decided that any bill which will be
proposed for consideration at that time
will be one which has been carefully
prepared. In a conversation with Mr.
Hermann on the subject that official
gave his immediate approval of the
general plan of reorganization and
proffered his help to frame such legisla-
tion as will be most valuable to the
Islands.

In a general way the result of the in-
formal conference between Hermann
and Wilcox was to indicate that they
have the same fundamental plan in
mind, and that that is the same one
has been advocated by the Advertiser.
The principle which will underlie any
bill which they may frame, according
to the outlook, will be the encourage-
ment of the small owner and the speedy
settlement of the large tracts which
are now held under leases. In other
words it is the aim of the delegate to
have the lands of the Territory placed
in the same general category as those
of the public domain here. It is, how-
ever, appreciated that there cannot be
applied to the lands of the Islands the
same terms which have been found to
be advisable here. The first change in
the proposed bill from the plan follow-
ed here will be in the size of the home-
stead tracts. While in this country
there are given to settlers 160 acres, it
is the opinion of Hermann that the
best results will follow the reduction of
the size of the tract to twenty acres
there. It is more than likely, too, that
there will be a restriction of the rights
to settle upon lands, the homestead
privilege being given only to citizens
of the group. In the opinion of some
here that is a local matter and they
will not make objection to whatever
may be deemed proper by the delegate.
There will not be a gift of the land
according to the present law, but a
graduated installment plan of payment
for the lands. It is also proposed to
have in the bill such a clause as will
compel the settler to take up his resi-
dence upon the land and at once begin
his improvement of it. Thus it is hoped
that there will be from the first such
an increase in the farm or ranch own-
ership that the increased values will re-
sult in large additions to the tax lists
and the immediate development of the
Islands from the standpoint of agricul-
ture.

One point which will be insisted upon
in the bill by the Public Lands or
Territories committee will be the com-
plete surveying of the lands and the
running of new subdivision lines. In-
stead of following the paths through
the mountains the lines will be as those
in this country, straight, following
some established meridian, and the
township divisions now recognized here
are to be introduced so that in the fu-
ture, should county organizations be
thought necessary, there will be no
trouble in making them. The general
Government will not be recognized in
the plan but there will be an assimila-
tion of the plans of the land system
with some further modifications to fit
the needs of the community.
Even with the expert aid of Commis-

sioner Hermann, Delegate Wilcox will
not introduce his bill without having as
great harmony among the people as is
possible. During the rest of the session
he will endeavor to carry on his investi-
gations and formulate his measure, for-
tifying himself with facts and figures
here. Then upon his return he will lay
his proposed bill before the people of
the Islands and ask for criticism and
advice. In this way he hopes to have
his measure in such shape when intro-
duced there will be no substantial ob-
jection to it, and consequently there
will be no excuse for delay in action by
Congress.

The feature which will offer the
greatest trouble is that relating to the
system of leases under which so much
cane land is hed and also the means
to be taken for the preservation of the
estates now under cultivation. While
there is no disposition manifested to
hamper the industry, there is trouble
ahead for any bill which will seem to
favor the large estates as against the
homemaker, the settler who will de-
velop the agricultural side of the Is-
lands and make a stable population.

LEGISLATURE MAY
BE CONSERVATIVEBob Wilcox Taking Advice to Let
Dole's Nominations be
Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—"Hawaiian
self-government is on trial." This is the
way Delegate Wilcox is greeted when
he discusses the prospects of legislation
in the Islands with the friends of the
Territory here, and the result will be,
should the legislators of that party fail
to be led by their chief, that there will be
a most conservative course followed. The
most convincing argument that could be
offered is that quoted, and that it has
had its effect can be readily perceived in
the course of a conversation with Wil-
cox. One of the members of Congress
who has done much in the way of trying
to influence the Delegate to counsel mod-
eration on the part of his party asso-
ciates admitted his purpose to be the
straightening of the path before the
dominant faction.

It may be predicted with some degree
of certainty that almost every nominee
of Governor Dole will be confirmed in
office. If there is any exception there
will be given a formal and sufficient rea-
son for the opposition by the Independ-
ents. This much has been decided by the
leaders according to information receiv-
ed here, and that this course will make
friends for the Delegate here may be the
cause for the change of policy over what
has been outlined. Governor Dole has no
one in his Council who may be assailed
with formal charges and the result will
be in all probability that not more than
one objection will be made to the con-
firmation of the men now holding ap-
pointive offices.

There is a feeling according to infor-
mation here that there is more than a
desire for the good of the Territory on
the part of the enemies of the Govern-
ment in the attempt to force combinations
between the Independents and the Repub-
licans as represented by the Territorial
Committee. In other words, it is the be-
lief that the anti-administration party
would go any length to place the Gov-
ernor in a bad light here, to cause an
embarrassment in his administration, but
the Independents see that they would be
pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for
the anti and so probably will hold aloof
from any kind of concerted action.
It is the opinion of Wilcox that the ac-
tion of the Independents as to the City
government proposals will be the result
of a caucus which will be held before
the convening of the Legislature. This
probably means that there will be framed
a charter by the Independents for them-
selves, and they will use their majority
to push it through after turning it over
and arguing it with their leaders. Mr.
Wilcox does not anticipate that there
will be any radical action taken during
this session of the Legislature for the
reason that the conservative men, the
Kalaokalani, will predominate the
councils of the party.

CHINESE RIGHTS
IN THIS GROUPQuestion: Can a Man be Left
at Large Without a
Country?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—"While I can-
not officially take any cognizance of the
action of the Treasury officials in ruling
that the citizens of former governments
of Hawaii are not now citizens of the
United States, I will do all that lies in
my power unofficially, and am con-
vinced that when the question comes before
the United States Supreme Court that it will
be decided properly."

Minister Wu Ting Fang, the accom-
panied representative here of the Chi-
nese Government, thus outlined his po-
sition on the matter of the status of
Chinese who had citizenship before an-
nexation. The Minister went on to ex-
plain that since the Chinese in question
had become citizens of another country
he would have no standing at the State
Department should he go to make any
representations in their behalf. The
point was raised that such was their
status that the only man who could ap-
peal for them diplomatically would be a
Minister of Hawaii, as they, the former
Chinese who had been recognized as citi-
zens of both the Kingdom and Republic,
could not have any claims upon the
country of their birth which they left
voluntarily.
This opinion is held here by members

of Congress who do not agree with the
ruling of the Treasury. Those holding
this opinion say that they cannot see
how country can be taken away from
any man, and to refuse to allow citizen-
ship to the Chinese who had citizenship
in Hawaii would be to compel them to
regain citizenship in the land of their
birth, for that had been forfeited.

The course which it is hoped here by the
Chinese officials is this: That some indi-
vidual Chinese who was a citizen of Ha-
waii prior to annexation shall take ac-
tion in the local United States courts
which in the event of a decision against
the citizen would grant an appeal to the
United States Supreme Court. This would
give an opportunity for the adjudication
of the cause before the highest body in
the country and would leave nothing un-
done in the way of adjustment of the
matter. Should action be taken at once
there might be obtained a decision
through the urgency of the case during
the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

The Chinese Minister has a grievance
which he is working upon with the offi-
cials of the Treasury Department. This
lies in the refusal of the Collector at Ho-
lulu to further recognize the certifi-
cates of illness of the proposed-to-return
Chinese, who are thus delayed and may
not make the trip within the original
limits allowed. He said that up to a few
months ago the certificates of illness
were always accepted and thus relief was
given to the Chinese who could not re-
turn when they originally planned. This
matter is now under advisement, as are
so many matters which affect the status
of the Chinese in Hawaii.

Minister Wu has more than enough to
do at this time, for not only is he much
occupied during the course of the settle-
ment of Chinese affairs at Peking but he
has more and more cases of alleged dis-
crimination against the better class of
Chinese to see to daily. One recent case
which gave some amusement to the offi-
cials of the State Department, was the
case of a would-be student who applied
for admission at San Francisco. The
student was, according to the statements,
examined carefully at the office of the
Inspector, and his progress in his studies
looked into. After the examination he
was denied admission on the ground that
he could not be a student, as he did not
speak the English language. This was
considered all the more absurd, as the
professed reason for sending the young
man here was to have him educated in
English for mercantile life.

At another time a Chinese merchant
landed at San Francisco with a bill of
exchange for \$1,000. He said that his com-
ing was for the purpose of going into
business, but he seemed to be reason-
ing on the belief that he would be re-
fused the privilege of landing, the bank
on which the exchange was drawn sent
a representative who told the Inspector
that the money was ready for the draft
whenever it was wanted. Even this was
not enough to establish any rights in
the premises, for the would-be merchant
was refused the right to gather his prop-
erty from his countrymen and Americans
mixed, and must try and win fortune
from his own people alone and in his
own country.

Minister Wu insists that the present op-
erations of the exclusion laws are such
as to throw into this country only the
worst of the Chinese population, for it is
only the highbinders and unscrupulous
coolies, the very classes for whose de-
barment the laws were passed, who will
be able to establish any rights in
the methods which secure ad-
mission. Thus the good people of the
Chinese, the merchants and the students,
are constantly turned back while the
borders are passed by many of the class
whose presence is a menace to the work-
ing men of this country. The fact that
Congressman Kahn of California will at
once introduce the bill to re-enact the
exclusion law has aroused the Minister
to some activity, and there is a chance
that he may endeavor to secure some
amendments in the line of his present
belief.

HAYWOOD READY
FOR BUSINESSTreasury Officials Glad to Confer
With Him About
Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—William Hay-
wood, former Consul General and Col-
lector of Internal Revenue for the Dis-
trict of Hawaii, now an attorney rep-
resenting the commercial bodies of Hawaii,
has arrived in the city and is making
his home with his father-in-law, Judge
Jerome M. Wilson, until he has established
his own home. Mr. Haywood early called
to pay his respects to the President
and officials of the departments, his ac-
quaintance being of long standing. When
interviewed here Mr. Haywood disclaim-
ed any intention to have anything to do
with politics, and said that he knew
nothing about the proposed contest of
the seat of Delegate Wilcox.

The arrival of Mr. Haywood has been
welcome to the officials of the Treasury
Department especially, as there has been
no one heretofore to whom any one who
was in doubt could apply for authentic
information as to the needs of the Is-
lands. This is especially true in the mat-
ters of navigation and customs regula-
tions. Knowing all about the matters in
question by reason of long association
with them in his capacity as Consul Gen-
eral, he is regarded by Treasury officials
as particularly fitted to look out for the
needs and requirements of the new Ter-
ritory where there will be many con-
stantly changing regulations.
Mr. Haywood will not discuss his mis-
sion in detail, only saying that his duty
is to safeguard the interests of the busi-
ness community. He will open an office
for the practice of law at once, and will
go before the courts in the interests of
his clients, the Hawaiian commercial
bodies, whenever necessary.

THE BONDING
PRIVILEGE HEREHonolulu and Hilo May Have
Equality With Other
Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Per-
kins today introduced a measure which
will be of most welcome import to the
(Continued on Page 2.)

SHIP CAPTURED
BY PORTO RICANSKeauhou Returns
For Aid From
Police.IMMIGRANTS ARE
POOR LOOKING LOTFour Hundred Go to Other Islands
—Pitiful Scenes Among
Them.

MISERY and filth are not
strangers to the four hun-
dred and more Porto Ri-
cans who arrived here yes-
terday on the City of Peking and who
were hustled in Island steamers to
other islands, where they are to work
on the plantations.

The truth is but told when it is said
that no more wretched-looking lot of
human beings ever came to these Ha-
waiian Islands.

Half-starved and consumptive-look-
ing, dirty beyond all description, for-
lorn and absolutely without anything
material to cheer or comfort them in
their poverty, they have come to this
country in the hope that they will earn
enough by honest toil to provide them
with sufficient to keep body and soul
together.

As they were transferred from the
City of Peking yesterday to the Island
steamers which were to take them to
their new homes, those who saw them
were overcome with pity for their
wretched condition. Poor little wasted
infants, looking more like living skele-
tons than growing human beings, with
little claw-like hands clutching at the
flat breasts of sickly mothers whose
sad, pity-beseeching eyes had long
ceased to know the poor comfort of
tears, caused many hearts to
ache and many heads to turn away.
It was not a sight to look upon long.

The country which these unhappy
ones have left has sent forth fearful
examples of the conditions existing
there. Here, in Hawaii, they are to
find homes and food and wherewithal
to clothe themselves, and perhaps hap-
piness. It is a change from positive
suffering to contentment for them; for
the country it is an experiment.

One who went among them yesterday
morning told an Advertiser reporter
that it would be some time before they
could be expected to do any work.
They have first to be nourished; they
have to regain some of the strength
which has been lost by semi-starvation.
It seems that they have been picked
from the very poorest and most hope-
less class in Porto Rico; it would be
hard to imagine people in more desti-
tute circumstances.

About half the Porto Ricans are wo-
men and children. They very naturally
have suffered more than the men. The
men are better able to stand it. The
dirt which was so evident on the per-
sons of the immigrants was not by any
means only the stains of travel; it
seemed rather to be the accumulation
of days and weeks and even months
of living in the most squalid cir-
cumstances. But how could they well be
otherwise? Herded like cattle, each
bearing a tag with his name and the
name of the plantation to which they
were consigned, bunched together in
such a way that it was practically im-
possible for them to do much more than
sit up to eat and lie down to sleep.

The surgeon aboard the Peking used
a great amount of drugs on the way
down from the Coast in his attempt to
fight malaria and dysentery among the
Porto Ricans.

As soon as the Peking was at the Pa-
cific Mail wharf the steamer Ke-Au-
Hou of the Inter-Island Company was
ready to take most of the remaining
immigrants to Hamakua. A little over
one hundred were put aboard the Ke-
Au-Hou and early in the afternoon the
journey. Captain Olsen commanded
the boat.

The Ke-Au-Hou is not a large boat
and when the laborers, the sickest look-
ing lot of laborers who ever hired out,
were aboard there was hardly room for
the crew to move around in.

It is fortunate for the two steamship
companies that the Federal inspectors
of bulls and boilers have not yet ar-
rived to put the United States laws into
effect in regard to the carrying of more
passengers than can be properly ac-
commodated.

If any accident happened either the
Helene or the Ke-Au-Hou on their res-
pective trips to the other Islands a
great many lives would be lost, for
there are not the necessary number of

boats or rafts and so forth on the ves-
sels to save half the number of people
which they carried.

The Ke-Au-Hou had no sooner got-
ten out into the stream, all ready to
depart, before those on shore noticed
a great commotion on board and pre-
tly soon some came hurrying from
the vessel in a boat and, after landing,
made a rush for the police station.

"What's the matter?" cried a dozen
or more excited persons when they got
wind of the fact that there was some-
thing wrong on the vessel and that a
man from the steamer had hastened to
seek police assistance. No one seemed
to know what the trouble was, how-
ever, although there were all kinds of
rumors of bloodshed and mutiny.

Soon Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth
arrived upon the Inter-Island wharf
with a couple of trusted men, well
armed, and they were quickly taken
off to the steamer as she lay in the
stream.

High Sheriff Brown came down about
an hour afterwards to see what had
been done and President Eua of the
Inter-Island Steam Navigation Com-
pany also made his appearance on the
wharf together with representatives of
the various companies which are re-
ceiving the laborers for their planta-
tions.

When the police returned from the
Ke-Au-Hou the story of what had hap-
pened aboard the vessel soon got
around and the rumors of bloodshed
and murder were all knocked in the
head.

A Porto Rican had captured the Ke-
Au-Hou.

He had taken the vessel away from
the captain and all hands and had the
whole ship's crew scared out of their
wits.

This was one of the Porto Ricans
who was not quite as fat as he would
have liked to have been. He was hun-
gry; he wanted something to eat and
there was nothing in sight for him and
his fellows to consume. Being very
hungry and very angry because the
food for the entire lot of immigrants
aboard had been dumped out on the
forward hatch where the cattle were
carried, when there are any cattle go-
ing on the steamer, he pulled out a
knife from somewhere just as the ves-
sel was getting ready for sea and made
for the pilot house, where he drove the
native pilotman from the wheel.

It is alleged that the steamship com-
pany had not properly provided for
the immigrants, and that they had
nothing to eat when they went aboard
the Ke Au Hou, and that nothing was
ready for them when they got aboard
that vessel. To be sure there were
something like four sacks of rice, so it
is said, and a barrel of salmon and
even a barrel of pork aboard the ves-
sel, besides some hard bread for their
consumption. It is said that the cause
of the uprising, of one man with a
knife, was that a lot of "cold feet" was
dumped on the forward hatch for the
immigrants to feed from. They kicked
for the reason that they expected more
than hard bread to eat, and did not
like the idea of eating from the deck.
The man who captured the vessel was
compelled the captain to send for the
authorities concerning food.

Captain Olsen did not take the knife
away from the Porto Rican, nor did he
attempt to do so. He dropped the
anchor right in the middle of the
stream and sent for the police.

The police upon their arrival at-
tempted to take the man who had
wielded the knife ashore and lock him
up, but the other Porto Ricans, through
an interpreter, gave the authorities to
understand that if the knife-wielder
was taken off the vessel they would
not allow the boat to go to sea, that
they would stay right where they were
if they had to fight.

They also demanded the right to see
some one who could settle the whole
matter, so the police came ashore
again, and the man in question was
sent for.

The police came to the conclusion
that it would be best to leave the man
who had captured the vessel aboard the
vessel, as there was likely to be further trouble
if High Sheriff Brown informed the
steamship people that there was no
necessity of there having been so much
trouble over nothing, and it was intimated
that the captain of the vessel
had been smitten with "cold feet" when
he was confronted by the solitary man
with a knife. Brown said that the
captain could have handled the fellow
in such a way that he would be un-
able to do any harm with the knife;
that he should have used force to re-
gain his ship after the Porto Rican
had captured it.

"It's all very well to talk like that,"
said one of the steamship people after
Brown had gone, "but the sheriff
would be the last man to stand by
Captain Olsen if he had raised his little
finger to the Porto Rican. He would
have arrested and prosecuted him for
murder or manslaughter if he had
knocked him down in defense of him-
self and crew."

There was very little love exhibited
between the police and the steamship
people over the affair. The police were
of the opinion that the captain and
crew of the Ke Au Hou ought to have
managed things better, and the steam-
ship people were angry because the
police did not take the knife wielder
off the boat and put him in jail.

Finally the steamship people de-
manded that a guard be sent along
with the Porto Ricans on the steamer,
and the sheriff sent down three men
to look after things on the voyage to
the Hamakua coast, and the man who